

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—  
MAX, THE MERRY SWISS BOY.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston  
and Bleecker sts.—THE GRAND DUCCISS.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and  
Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROOK.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth  
street.—HARVIE'S BOYS.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Fifth av. and Twenty-third  
street.—ITALIAN OPERA—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—  
ITALIAN OPERA—MIGNON.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—  
DIVORCE.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near  
Broadway.—THE GEMMA CROOK.WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—  
NIGHT BURRO, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—  
FANCHON, THE CHICKEN.NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—  
JOHN DARE.METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 333 Broadway.—VARIETY  
ENTERTAINMENT.PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—  
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—IRISH LOVE—MAC-  
BETH.TOWN PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery.—  
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—THE ROYAL  
MARTINETTES. Matinee at 2.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner  
Sixth av.—BIBBO MINSTRELS, &c.BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.RAIN HALL, Great Jones street, between Broadway  
and Bowery.—THE PRIGRIG. Matinee at 2.FERREIRO'S NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 14th street.—  
MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 31 av., between 63d  
and 64th sts. Afternoon and evening.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 658 Broadway.—SCIENCE  
AND ART.

## QUADRUPE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, October 12, 1873.

## THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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GRAND SCENES AT THE COURSE AND OF  
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THE TAMMANY JUDICIARY CONVENTION!  
A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD WITH THE  
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SNARL! THE GEORGE B. GRINNELL &  
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AND IMPORTS—TENTH PAGE.ANOTHER JUROR OBTAINED FOR THE STOKES  
PANEL—LEGAL SUMMARIES—SPORTS OF  
THE FIELD—TENTH PAGE.IMPORTANT SESSION OF THE SINKING FUND  
COMMISSIONERS! GREEN IMPAIRED—  
TWELFTH PAGE.SHREVEPORT AND MEMPHIS—THE FEVER!  
The dreadful pestilence which has so terribly  
scourged the unprepared city of Shreveport is  
evidently dying out in that quarter. There  
were in the city cemetery on Monday last only  
two interments from the fever, and the few  
new cases that had been developed were of a  
mild type, and the fever patients generally  
were doing well. From Memphis our reports  
are still discouraging, and it is probable that  
unless a heavy frost should intervene the dis-  
ease will retain a terror there to the end of  
this month. We hope, however, that before  
the expiration of this week the heavy frost so  
much desired will come.THE SWALLOWING OF APOLLO HALL BY TAM-  
MANY will long be noted as the cleanest per-  
formance of the kind on record. After all  
that was said on both sides, it looked impos-  
sible. Tammany could hereafter substitute a  
box constructor for its old tiger.The Sixth Conference of the Evan-  
gelical Alliance—What Will Be the  
Fruit?

The week which has just ended is one which New York will not soon forget. To the so-called religious public particularly it has been a week of unusual excitement. New York, for the time being, has been a kind of a modern Jerusalem, to which the tribes of the modern Israel have come up; and it is not too much to say that the ancient city of David and of Solomon never presented such scenes of spiritual excitement, coupled with high intellectual activity, as were during last week witnessed at Association Hall, St. Paul's Methodist church and the other centres whence the Alliance spoke to the assembled crowds. It has been another and a grander Passover season—another and a greater Pentecost—an Ecumenical Council, which, though not claiming Ecumenical authority or exercising any legislative power, is, in many important respects, more notable than any of the so-called Ecumenical Councils of the past. Nicea and Ephesus, and Chalcedon and Trent will ever remain memorable because of the ecclesiastical gatherings with which the names are associated. New York is but little likely to depend for its place in history on the Evangelical Alliance; but New York is just as likely to lose the high place which it now holds among American cities as this Sixth General Conference of the Alliance is to be forgotten by the American people. It is the first meeting of the kind which has been held on these shores; it may not be the last; but no future meeting of the Alliance can ever hope to be crowned with more abundant success. The United States branch of the Alliance has reason to be satisfied with the success of its management. The foreign delegates have no reason to complain of the absence of large and enthusiastic audiences. The religious public has every reason to be well pleased, for the orators, day after day, have come up to the highest expectations.

Now that the week devoted to the Alliance is ended it is not improper to glance at the work of the week and to note what has been attempted. The proper work of the Alliance was not commenced until Monday last, for the meetings of the previous three days were only of a preliminary character. On Monday the work was vigorously commenced, and on each successive day until the present it has been laboriously prosecuted. On Monday the ablest men of the Alliance came to the front, and a series of papers marked by great ability were read on "Christianity and its Antagonisms," the discussion covering the entire field of modern scepticism. Another day was devoted to the general question of the "Christian Life," Professor Porter reading an able paper on "Modern Literature in its Relation to Christianity," and Dr. Parker, of London, and Henry Ward Beecher, two of the greatest preachers of this age, taking part in the discussions. Wednesday was a "No Popery" day, in which all the old commonplaces were afresh thundered off against the Roman Church. The one interesting feature of the discussion was the exposition of the relations of the Old Catholics to the Church of the Reformation on the one hand and to the Church of Rome on the other. "Christianity and Civil Government" was the topic for Thursday. Canon Freeman, of London, gave the leading address. He was followed by two American divines, Drs. Woolsey and Currie, neither of whom showed any anxiety to qualify his views in regard to the evils of a Church and State alliance. As we said in these columns yesterday, this discussion is not likely to exercise any high beneficial influence on the future of the Alliance. It was a question on which it was impossible the members could agree. It ought, therefore, to have formed no part of the general programme. It is desirable that the Alliance have as broad a basis as possible; but members of churches established by law and supported by the State, as in Scotland, England, Holland, Switzerland and Germany, will not continue to belong to an association in which, in open meeting, it is possible to trample upon their principles and to insult their belief. Mr. Freeman made a mistake in introducing the subject; but the Committee of Arrangements is most to blame for allowing such a theme to have a place on the programme. The discussion on Popery showed bad taste. The discussion on the Church and State question revealed the inherent weakness of the Alliance. Friday was devoted to "Christian Missions," and yesterday the discussions related to "Christianity and Social Life." Such have been the subjects brought day after day under discussion. With the exceptions already alluded to the subjects have been well selected, and no one who has intelligently followed the discussions from day to day can refuse to admit the ability with which they have been discussed. Some of the papers will take a permanent place in literature, and their influence will be widespread and enduring.

It is and it cannot but be a surprise to the practical American mind that an association representative of so much strength and professedly dealing with evils of the greatest magnitude should hold protracted sessions, discuss, deliberate, rise and dissolve without coming to any practical conclusions. Against infidelity, against superstition, against heathenism—why do they not agree upon some common course of action? What is the use of the Alliance if its only fruit be talk? It declares against the foe, but it does not strike. This is the light in which many have viewed the proceedings. That such a view should be taken of the Alliance is most natural; but it results from a misconception of its constitution and character. The Evangelical Alliance is not a legislative body, except within the narrowest limits. It is not a Church, but an association of Churches. It does its work if it begets conviction and creates enthusiasm on the part of its members. Its business is to advise and persuade, but not to command. It moves not like a machine. It can only move if it carries with it the convictions of all its members. And looked at in this light we feel that we have a right to expect good and abundant fruit as the result of this Conference. No previous Conference ever commanded so much attention. At no previous Conference have there been so much hearty accord and enthusiasm. "With one accord and with one mind" they have gone through the work, and, animated more than ever with one spirit, the members will go to their respective homes and to their respective churches. It cannot be that many barrier walls have already

been broken down and that many who hitherto walked apart are now agreed; it cannot but be that orthodox Protestantism, realizing its strength, will put forth more energy and accomplish greater work than before. Denominationalism will still continue and will still prosper, but denominationalism will have lost all its offensiveness when it ceases to be brotherly love and is found compatible with hearty co-operative effort. Already the Alliance has done much to remove the charge that among Protestants there was no unity. In the past the Alliance has been the powerful friend of the persecuted in all lands. More and more it ought to give itself to this work. It can reach and it can influence all the most powerful governments of modern times. Let it take the persecuted Jews of the Lower Danube especially under its protection, and let it be able to boast, at the Seventh General Conference, that it has made persecution for conscience sake impossible within the limits of modern civilization. There are many fields on which the Alliance could act with effect. Under its guidance the churches might deal at once more effectively and more economically with the various evils which afflict the social life of great cities. The Alliance has now given abundant proof of its ability and learning; it will reveal even more of the spirit of the Master if now it goes down into the lanes and alleys, the highways and the byways of our great cities, and strives to save the poor and the perishing. In these and such directions the Alliance ought not to fail of good and abundant fruit. We hope it will not.

The Whirligig of Reform—Take Your  
Choice.

The approaching elections will furnish considerable bewilderment to the careful voter who in the veridicality of his nature imagines things are what they claim to be. We are constantly reminded by students of history how reactions run to extremes, and how the converts to the ideas of the hour outshout the individuals who represented these ideas during the weary, trying hours of their unpopularity. It may be opportune to recall that period in French affairs when the royal ancestor of the moody, plodding Man of Frohsdorf had his height shortened by a head, and a rigid, *outré* republicanism was the order of the day. Then bag wigs and lace ruffies went violently out of fashion; young men cropped their hair; to be fashionable was to be plain in dress, blunt in speech and to address your friend as "citizen," and to be loyal was to cry "aristocrats to the guillotine!" when the tumbrel was in sight. Since Tammany of the old, thriving, lavishing, shiny-hatted, diamond-studded epoch has been decapitated the era of Reform has come into being with as many-sided phases as its French prototype. Next after the heads of the Sachems the shiny hats of the ward ballot-stuffers were the first to fall. A glossy hat nap was recognized as the badge of the "counter-out," while a seedy "tilet" was the heaven-challenging sign of an honest man, fit to be inspector of elections. Next the diamonds of Sagamore and Winiskinkie disappeared among the Hebrews from the soiled shirt bosoms of the owners, and the proceeds of the sale were invested in new linen. A plain, clean shirt bosom became the outward advertisement of a heart free from guile, and of a man eminently fit to hold any office in the people's gift. It was as great an appeal to a well known purity of mind when an aspiring politician laid his hand upon such a shirt front as when the farmers of the old English comedies slapped their flowered waistcoats to indicate the bluff honesty that everybody knew was beneath when attention was called to the fact by the afore-said patting of the abdomen. About this period, too, the golden, jewelled and enamelled badges of the Tiger Head Club began to disappear from the lapels of the showy waistcoats. Where they went to would never have been discovered but for the fact that the conveniently shady relative of all men with portable property to pledge, "my uncle," has since displayed a number of the pretty ornaments in his musty windows, under the sad head of "unredeemed." Reactions are ruthless of the consecrating symbolisms of the trampled faith; and all things of old Tammany went out of fashion which tended to remind one that such things as a plunder-gorged chairmaker or a princely plasterer ever had been. Reaction was named Reform, and everybody was a Reformer. Excepting the few leaders, who were as far beyond rehabilitation as the Judas Iscariot of Artemus Ward's warworks, of which an indignant Christian had caved in the skull, the old Tigers of the Wigwag began changing their stripes. The real, old, genuine, original Reformers were left miles behind in the display of seedy "tilet," plain shirt fronts and loud professions of reform. In comparison with the new postulants the original vanquishers of soiled linen, diamond studs and shiny hats appeared so "loud" in their attire that their devotion to reform became open to serious and well founded doubts. As we were in for reform we could not have enough of it. Double-barrelled, copper-fastened, time-saving, steam-propelled, hemming, tucking, felling, rip-saw Reform associations were formed with seedy "stevepipes" and clean shirt fronts as their staves and signs. The result to-day is, as we have said before, bewildering. If Diogenes had to select his honest man from among the Reform associations of the city he would require two men and a boy to carry extra kerosene for his lantern before he could be sure of light enough to go the rounds. Reformed Tammany, with its hats of the old time rubbed the wrong way and its linen white from the public laundress, who had such a time cleaning it without taking out all the wine spots, is in the van of the brigade. Apollo Hall, which has put a Chatham street *chapeau* and a clean "dickef" upon the head and breast of the "bitter god" to follow, the beautiful god to behold, steps out boldly as one of the original champions of reform. It would have sent a poisoned arrow into the heart of the reformed tiger if it dared, but, not daring, has preferred, it seems, to be bodily swallowed by the latter beast of prey. It has been promised a share of the "bones." Next come the Custom House republican civil service reformers, who give way to none in damaged canebruses and disinfected linen. So dearly do they love reform that they would fill all the offices while Tammany and Apollo, like Johnny and Tommy, were fighting for flies, and Johnny giving Tommy a pair of black eyes. Infused with the un-

quenchable desire to give this city an honest government we behold the Reform Association making "fur fly" around the City Hall. To insure this great good to our municipality it would direct the government itself at the present paltry rate of remuneration rather than see things as they are, as they have been, or are likely to be. Diogenes would have shed a tear if he felt compelled to pass this band of patriots by without giving them the palm of recognition. They are so very like the genuine article that it would grieve all men to find they were not. Probably for this humane reason they will never be put in a position to test the truth of their earnest professions. Next we cast our eyes on the straight-haired virtue of the Council of Political Reform. The shade of greasy, almost pious, seediness in their hats, and the saintly, frayed edges of their shirt fronts betray the martyrs to an idea, which makes of professions of godliness a mantle as broad as Manhattan Island for covering a patriotic desire to serve their country exclusively at the highest price that can be obtained. The German Reform Association presents its array of solid virtue in imposing front. Its hats are respectably aged and curled of brim, while, but for occasional larger stains, its shirt fronts would vie with any, particularly in breadth of bosom. The Bar Reform Association never found it difficult to get up time honored "tilet," and its shirt bosoms are now washed regularly, and occasionally in public. No wonder the poor old Committee of Seventy Reformers grew ashamed of their hats and shirt fronts and decided to dissolve. They compressed their hats into pancakes, folded up their too gorgeous shirt fronts and stole silently away to seek fresh fields and pastures where their collective character would be merged. We have not gone over the entire ground of reform, but we commend the subject to our citizens who will shortly be called upon to choose office-holders from the devoted patriots of the seedy "tilet" and immaculate shirt fronts.

## The Great Ocean Race.

A magnificent success has to be scored for the great yacht race on the ocean. The full reports, which we publish elsewhere, will evoke something of the real seaman's enthusiasm in the story of the winning yacht Enchantress, and the brief statement, much to the point, of Captain Negus, of the winning pilot boat, Thomas S. Negus No. 1. As we yesterday explained, the length of the course and the difficulties of the yachts having to beat one hundred and fifty miles against the wind will account for the fact that we are yet unable to present the reports of all the contesting vessels. The fact that a pilot boat came in second out of thirteen well-matched contestants will make our best yachtsmen look to their laurels. It shows where thorough seamanship and a good boat will tell, even without all the fancy canvas and knickknacks that give the impression that nothing can beat a vessel so provided. The triumph of the Enchantress is one which will stand on the record beside that of any victory gained by any yacht in these waters. Sailed under sail only conditions that would take the sneer out of the weather-beaten face of the Ancient Mariner himself at all inshore seamanship, it reflects the greatest credit on all hands, from the owner to the cabin boy. For the winning pilot boat it is substantially a greater victory still. Competing with yachts built exclusively for speed the Negus and the Widgeon have done good service, and we hope to see the fruits of the race made visible in a keen emulation among the hardy sons of Neptune who brave the stormy seas, year in and year out, to pilot the floating giants of commerce to safe harbor. From the working schooners and the schooner smack we hope to hear a lively story. There is little doubt but the trading schooners outward bound will hail their inbound sisters to tell the news of the victory when it has come to hand. For many a day and through many a night the tough old Sandy Hook pilots will debate the ocean race with the younger members of their hardy tribe, who are only toughened sufficiently to talk with unassuming confidence in the presence of the patriarchs of the shoals and banks and bar of New York. We have called this a democratic race, and the results show what strength of purpose and intelligence can be brought to the surface in free America when need requires from among those who struggle for their bread among us, as well as from those whose bread was buttered on both sides for them from their cradle-days. It will long be noted as a bright day among the "Toilers of the Sea" along our coasts when they were admitted to a full share of racing honors by the gallant performance of the Negus. To our yachtsmen it will, we have no doubt, be a marked day also, and one, in its glories, repaying all the downright hard work and perseverance it entailed on all concerned.

## The Late Florida Cyclone.

It seems that, after all the halcyon weather of the present fall, the country has not entirely escaped the great equinoctial storm. The Signal Service reports, which had been delayed by telegraphic failure, now disclose the magnitude and violence of the Florida cyclone of the 6th. It appears that this tremendous tempest, which swept over the Florida peninsula and bore away thence to the northwestward, all along the path of the Gulf Stream, was one of the most terrific hurricanes ever reported. At Key West the wind reached the velocity of eighty miles per hour, and at Punta Rasa, in Florida, ninety miles per hour, while the mercury sank to 28.40 inches, and the ocean rose fourteen feet above the mean tide level, submerging everything and washing away everything movable. Such a storm wave is extraordinary, even in the hurricane belts of the tropics, and reveals a disturbance which, in its European track, must have done great havoc among vessels which were overtaken in its vortex. So violent was its force that at Punta Rasa the supplies of drinking water were carried away, or probably ruined by the salt spray dashed into the cisterns and tanks. The great West Indian hurricane of 1870, at St. Kitts, not only tore up by the roots many trees of enormous size, but stripped all the foliage from those left standing, so that the supply of water was cut off from the estates by the drying up of the numerous streams from the hills. A similar result will probably ensue from the

late cyclone in the leeward West Indies, but it is growing too late in the season for the crops to be blasted and the soil baked by the sun. We may hope that this tempest has exhausted the fury of the Storm King, and that serene skies will prevail. The Gulf and tropic bound vessels from our Atlantic ports still need, however, to be wide awake and on the alert against such destructive meteors along the ship tracks to the West Indies.

Spirit of the Religious Press—The  
Evangelical Alliance Still the Burden  
of Their Columns.

With scarcely an exception our religious contemporaries this week devote a large portion of their space to the reports of the doings of the Evangelical Alliance, with editorial comments thereon.

The *Evangelist* (Presbyterian) pronounces the Council a success, and asserts that the prospect is, indeed, hopeful that the meeting will not only be pleasant while it continues, but "will exert a positive and permanent influence in promoting such a spirit of unity among those who profess and call themselves Christians as shall advance the interests of Protestant Christianity all over the world."

The *Observer* (Presbyterian) surrenders its columns almost entirely to reports of the proceedings of the Convention. The editor says "the prayer is going up continually to the throne of God's grace that this General Conference of Christian minds and hearts may be the beginning of a great revival of the true spirit of Christianity in the Church and of true religion throughout the world."

The *Independent* avers that it is not of those who look for any great tangible fruits of this meeting of the Alliance. It is not, according to the views of the editor, "a legislative assembly. It represents no ecclesiastical body; it receives no delegates from association, convention or conference; but it will be impossible for brethren of different names to meet together in this way and then differ with bitterness, for the union of spirit here has been evidently deep and real. Lutherans from Germany and Sweden have met Methodists and Baptists from America, and have forgotten for the moment that Baptist and Methodist missionaries are active in Scandinavia and Prussia, and are not complimentary to the older Church, nor are they cordially received. Let us hope that after the mutual recognition here of each other's Christian character their differences may not transcend the bounds of Christian charity."

The *Methodist* suggests that "if there is any possibility of Christian catholicity, any communion of saints, it must be reconcilable with the recognized liberty of thought. It cannot be founded in authority; it must be founded in charity. If Protestant Christendom can ever have ecumenical councils, or any aggregate or co-operative action, it must be in accordance with these postulates. The Evangelical Alliance formulates," the *Methodist* thinks, "this idea better than any other development of modern Protestantism. In theology it is based substantially on the Apostles' Creed, the most simple and most universal symbol of Christian doctrine—a symbol which the Latin, the Greek, the Protestant Churches concurrently proclaim."

The *Freeman's Journal* (Catholic) irreverently refers to the present Holy Alliance in this city as the "Evangelical Alliance Fandangoo." The editor feels "almost sure that most of its members are dupes rather than knaves. Of course, there is among them a certain set of professional bunnies, fellows without a particle of principle, 'bobbing around' to make something out of it." The *Journal* looks upon the meeting as "insignificant in face of general public opinion, and as likely to be disadvantageous to the Catholic Church which alone offers the union in charity that this Alliance in vain invokes."

The *Tablet* (Catholic) continues its advocacy of the proposed pilgrimage of American Catholics to the shrine of the Sacred Heart at Pamy-le-Monial, and quotes from various secular journals comments upon the project. The *Tablet* persists in calling the Evangelical Council a "self-constituted society for the perpetration of religious disagreement."

The *Catholic Review* urges the American Catholic pilgrimage to the shrines of Europe, and especially to the Vatican; scolds certain "Protestant Blunders" and puts in a touching "Plea for the Crucifix."

The *Christian Leader* (Universalist), touching the meeting of the Alliance, remarks that Dr. Adams was "most felicitous in his word of welcome, rising well up to the height of the great occasion and eloquently summarizing the chief points of national and moral significance suggested by the spectacle. As we dwell on his glowing words, however, we cannot repress a suspicion that he must have been conveniently oblivious of facts when he ventured to speak for the Christian people of this country," and not altogether critical in his choice of terms when he made bold to describe the Alliance as on "an elevation so high that there is a complete oblivion of all those manifold distinctions of country, race and name which belong entirely to a lower and heavier atmosphere." We would fain believe, however, that the large-hearted doctor was on that occasion a prophet of a not distant era, when this consummation shall not, as now, be devoutly wished, but rapturously realized.

The *Baptist Weekly* suggests that we shall have a national revival, and has hoped that the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance might be productive of a great revival of religion in Christendom. It says:—

Not only do we augur much from the demonstrations of unity as it meets the sophistical sarcasms on the divisions among Christian people, but a vast amount of real Christian literature is passing all over the land through the secular press. The records of Gospel work can scarcely be read without stimulating thought, and we may hope, producing salutary results. We know that a revival, such as we desire, is the work of God; but we also know that He operates by the influence of His truth and the events of the times on the hearts of men. If there is a conviction among our people of spiritual apathy and deadness and a longing for Zion to arise and put on her strength, it may be the precursor of the revival and the first moving of the Divine hand toward its realization.

The *Liberal Christian* (Unitarian) avers that if the Evangelical Alliance allowed itself true for the free discussion even of its own prudent papers, it would break out that half its delegates are infected with the doubts, suspicions, scientific tendencies that it has the necessity to call infidelity. Says, it might seem appear how much more active and useful as Christian workers, as devoted lovers and followers of Christ, the men who neglect, dissent or soften down its fundamental tenets. It is because of want of faith in God and in Christ that men emphasize old dogmatic creeds and insist upon their traditional prejudices. They think it more pious to stick to a creed than to go to sea with God's stars to guide them.

The *Jewish Times*, discoursing on the Protestant Congress, remarks that it has demonstrated anew the difficult and anomalous position of the protestant orthodox Christian.

Protestant Christian, and, more than against the non-*possumus* of Romanism, and is forced to maintain the non-*possumus* in order to prop up its own edifice. It declines against miracle worship, and cannot afford to disavow miracle as the groundwork of its creed. It pretends to uphold the right of private judgment and reason, but establishes an arbitrary boundary, beyond which it will not permit reason to step; it champions the authority of the Bible, the Old Testament as well as the New, as the word of God, verbatim and in spirit. And, it rejects that same Word when it suits its purpose. It is not at all astonishing, therefore, if even such a constellation of learned divines cannot find the proper way that will lead out of this dilemma. It is a lane without a turn.

The *Jewish Messenger* concludes its "Lessons on the Panic," and gives its readers some points on the "Feast of Tabernacles," the "Jewish Publication Society" and other matters.

The proposition for a national revival in connection with the Evangelical Congress, or rather, as among the fruits thereof, should receive attention from the pious press all over the country.

The Kansas Senatorial Scandal—At-  
tempted Assassination of Ex-Senator  
Pomeroy.

The Kansas Senatorial scandal, in which the late Senator Pomeroy was the leading figure, came very near resulting in a case of murder yesterday in Washington. The ex-Senator, at about ten minutes past two in the afternoon, was walking up New York avenue, near Fourteenth street, when he was met by ex-Representative M. F. Conway, of Kansas, who drew a large revolver, and when within six feet of Pomeroy, fired three shots at him, one of which took effect in the right breast; but, as the wound, upon examination, was pronounced simply an abrasion, the ex-Senator may be thankful for his lucky escape from a violent death, and the ex-Representative for his escape from imprisonment, indictment and trial, to say nothing of an execution, for murder. Conway justified his deadly assault upon the plea that Pomeroy had ruined him and his family, which means, we suppose, that Conway was ruined in that scandalous Kansas Senatorial contest and controversy, the developments of which were the political ruin of Pomeroy. We presume that Conway will be held to answer to a charge of shooting with intent to kill, and that in the trial all the beauties of this Kansas Senatorial bribery and corruption scandal will be reproduced for the enlightenment of the American people.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The German Minister yesterday presented to the President Captain von Eisenacker, naval attaché of the German Legation at Washington.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, a grand-nephew of Napoleon I. and cousin of the "Sphinx," has entered as a pupil the Royal Naval School in London.

The Rev. Charles Parnell, of St. Margaret's church, in Liverpool, England, is to be prosecuted by the Church Association for following ritualistic practices.

The King of Denmark's excursion, in which so much political significance has been found by European writers, is announced by the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs to have been only to meet the Queen at Brompton.

General D. P. Butler is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This is the first appearance of the doughty statesman in New York since his gubernatorial enterprise. He leaves for Washington this evening, to be present at the opening of the Supreme Court of the United States to-morrow morning.

Among the treasures of the late Duke of Brunswick, and concealed with a cover of base metal, has been found the celebrated "Vase of Mantua." It is of onyx, and a true masterpiece of artistic workmanship. Its fame is great among antiquarians, who think it is of Semitic production and the phial used in the consecration of the Hebrew kings.

Minister Foster, in a speech at Bradford, England, on the 22d ult., said:—"The Commune had its sad crimes; of that, I fear, there can be no doubt; but those crimes did not owe their existence to me, and were not caused by the efforts of fresh opinions toward Communism. We must not confound two words. They were rather a reaction against the central despotism which had prevailed in France, destroying, as it were, all local power, and trying to crush out local life." Now the conservative journals are "going for" him as the apologist for the crimes of the Parisian Communists.

Archbishop Manning, in his remarkable letter to the Archbishop of Armagh, uses this noteworthy language, which testifies that he is a mild type of Communist—"The rise of an empire is no cause of joy to men who love their country. It is the origin of the loss of true liberty. When local government, springing from mature national self-control, grows weak and impotent, then, and then only, it is that imperial centralization becomes possible and necessary. France has tried it, and is expiating the fault by a century of successive revolutions, and a chaotic instability. Germany is beginning to inflict upon itself a vengeance worse than France could wreak by an imperial despotism, which legislates in violation of the religion and conscience of its subjects."

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1873.  
The Affairs of the National Metropolitan Bank.

Colonel F. W. C. Moore, National Bank Examiner, to-day completed a thorough examination of the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, and made his report to the Comptroller of the Currency. The Comptroller states that from this report it appears that the capital stock is unimpaired and that the bank has a considerable surplus, the assets at their cash value being more than sufficient to pay the creditors and return the original capital to the shareholders. From an examination of the bills receivable it is found that on the first day of October, the day of the commencement of the examination, there were no loans in excess of ten per cent of the capital as required by law. The bank was, at the date of the last regular report, on the 13th day of June, deficient an amount of reserve required. Explanations were made to the Comptroller in reference to such deficiency, and he was given to understand that the amount of deficiency would be restored; but the records show that the bank from that time subsequently was continually deficient, and consequently was obliged to suspend currency payments at the time of the suspension of the banks in New York and other cities. Had the reserve required been held at the commencement of the panic the Comptroller is of opinion that the bank would have continued currency payments as usual.

Conditional Release of Santata and Big Tree.

The Interior Department is to-day in receipt of the following despatch, referring to Santata and Big Tree:—

Fort Sill, Indian Territory,  
Oct. 8.—Via Caddo.

Hon. C. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior:—  
Get council this morning Governor D. liberated the prisoners on my guarantee that the government will compel the Indians to comply with his conditions of release. I am taking measures to compel the Comanche to deliver up guilty parties.

EDWARD P. SMITH,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

## The President Going West.

The President and party will leave here on Tuesday evening next for the West.